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remedy lies in the establishment of Land Courts for the judicial fixing of rents. But the real reform which the author advocates consists in the gradual acquisition of land by the state at fair prices.

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*The Old Fashioned Woman.* By ELSIE CLEWS PARSONS. New York: Putnam, 1913. 8vo, pp. vii+373. \$1.50 net.

The author seeks in this book to trace and define the links that bind present-day customs and habits of thought in regard to women with primitive customs and habits of thought.

It may startle the modern woman and her champions and her opponents to discover how like she is to the old-fashioned woman in much that marks her position in society, and to realize that many of our most deeply ingrained traditions as well as our most seemingly artificial conventionalities are but survivals of primitive notions which, modified in one way or another, have come down through the centuries. The instinctively apologetic attitude toward girl babies, the exaggerated prominence of the young girl as she approaches marriageable age, the importance of the mother, but the necessity of repressing her that she may feminize neither men nor society, the more exacting standards for women than for men in all the properties of life, woman's subordination to man in family, religious, social, political, and industrial relations, all these social attitudes and customs may be illustrated from both early and modern life. The examples and comparisons in the book, drawn from every age and every land, show the widest of ethnological study, and form a real contribution to one phase of our knowledge of social origins.

The author may indeed be "forgiven for adding to the already disproportionate bibliography on woman," especially as she dares occasionally to lift the veil of solemnity with which most writers feel it necessary to enshroud the subject. It is to be doubted, however, if even "this ethnological inkling of themselves" will serve to alter the views of either feminist or anti-feminist or to reconcile their differences. The one will emphasize the folly of habits of thought bred in ancient days; the other will feel that age-long and apparently instinctive practice dignifies his creed.

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*The Origin of Property.* By JAN ST. LEWIŃSKI. London: Constable & Co., Ltd., 1913. 8vo, pp. xi+71. 3s. 6d. net.

Within the compass of this little book Mr. Lewiński draws together the results of some very significant investigations into the origin of private property. No pretense is made at fulness of detail. However, the copious footnotes indicate to the reader the wealth of literature dealing with the development of the forms of land holding. The references include such standard works as Sir Henry Maine's *Village Communities in the East and West*, Baden-Powell's *Land Tenure in India*, E. de Laveleye's *De la propriété et ses formes*